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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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Buys an all-wool double-breasted Fall Suit worth \$6.50, \$7 or \$7.50. The assortment is somewhat broken, but you can buy one for your boy if you will be quick about it.

Just 223 pairs of \$1 Knee Pants for 67c were sold Saturday, but as we started with 500 pairs you may be able to get a pair in the next day or two.

\$8.78 buys a \$15 or \$18 Man's Suit, provided you happen to be the right size man. That's why the price is so low. Better try to be fitted.

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Strangers will be in the city this week. To each and every one we extend a cordial invitation to visit our warerooms. It will be a pleasure to show you the Famous

# Maxinkuckee Folding Beds

A beautiful Parlor Sofa by day, a soft and comfortable Bed at night, easily worked, cannot get out of order. We also carry the finest line of Rockers. Chairs, Center and Corner Pieces

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Ever shown in this city. We take a pride in our Leather Work, and guarantee every piece to be just as represented or your money refunded. Everything in the Upholstered line

## At 40c on the Dollar

Less than others ask you. We are Manufacturers, can and do sell Upholstered Furniture at the price the retailers pay for it.

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Manufacturing Upholsterers,

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We are simply crowded for space on account of the unusual number of SQUARE PIANOS we have traded in on NEW PIANOS in the last sixty days. We are going to move them, and Monday commence with putting them out at LOW PRICES! When we say LOW WE MEAN IT! Think of a good Square Piano for

Other dealers ask \$85 for a similar piano. Most of them are excellent pianos and in first-class condition, our repairers having gone over them thoroughly. Come and select a good piano for practice or for the children to learn on. All sizes, prices and conditions.

EASY PAYMENTS.

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Small dealers in need of Square Pianos will do well to take advantage of our offers this weeks, as at prices we make it will allow them to retail Squares they buy of us at a good profit.



### SUNDAY JOURNAL

By Mail, to Any Address,

## SIX NEGROES KILLED

Southern Savagery Exemplified Afresh in a Horrible Manner.

Half a Bozen Colored Men, Accused of Incendiarism, Who Were Chained Together in a Wagon, Shot to Death.

TWO DETECTIVES "HELD UP"

And the Contents of Fifty Guns Emptied Into the Prisoners.

Usual Verdict of "At the Hands of Unknown Persons" Returned-More Ammunition for Ida J. Wells.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1 .- Six negroes, alleged members of an organized gang of incendiaries, were lynched by a mob, near Millington, Tenn., a small town on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, thirty miles north of Memphis, last night. The names of the dead are:

> DANIEL HAWKINS. GRAHAM WHITE.
> EDWARD HALL.
> JOHN HAYES.
> ROBERT HAYNES.
> WILLIAM WARNER.

The prisoners were in charge of detectives W. S. Richardson and A. T. Atkinson, who had arrested them a few hours before on a charge of arson. The negroes were all handcuffed and shackled, and were on their way to the county jail at Memphis in a wagon. When the officers reached a dense swamp, a few miles from Millington, they were surrounded by a mob of fifty men, armed with Winchester rifles and shotguns and commanded to halt. "Hold up your hands!" exclaimed the

The detectives hesitated. "What does this mean?" one of them asked. "Never you mind. It means business.

Shove up your hands."

By this time the detectives were overpowered by the mop. When the crowd surrounded the officers the negroes seemed to know instinctively what was to be done. They were sitting on boxes that had been thrown about on the floor of the wagon. One sat on the seat beside the driver, Atkinson. One negro in the body of the wagon rose to his feet and threw up his shackled hands. That motion was his last, for a shower of bullets were poured into his body. He fell over and out of the wagon into the road dead. The negro sitting beside the driver threw his arms about Atkinson with a gesture and exclamation of supplication. The muzzle of a shotgun was shoved agains his stomach and the charge was sent through his body. Detective Atkinson was grasped by several of the mob, hustled up to the side of Richardson and there held until the murderous work was

Volley after volley was poured into the bodies of the shackled and manacled negroes in the wagon until all of them were dead. Then the mob took the bodies out of the wagon, threw them on the road and continued to fire volley after volley into them. Richardson and Atkinson say there were fifty people in the mob; that some of them wore no disguise, while others had their heads incased in a dark cloth, but that it was so dark it was impossible to recognize any of the individuals, even had the officers been well acquainted with the people in that part of the country.

Having concluded its work, the leader of the mob shouted, "Forward, boys." Guns were shouldered and the members of the mob walked back into the woods that lined the road and disappeared.

The lynched negroes were all accused of arson, and all 'are said to have belonged to an organized band of barn burners that had in five years destroyed thirty-two barns, as many residences and other property of great value in the vicinity of Kerrville, Lucy, Millington and Bolton's College,

On Thursday Jeff Laxton, a merchant at Kerrville, came to Memphis, went before Justice W. H. Hughey and swore out waring set fire to the buildings at Kerrville fair grounds, which were destroyed by fire three months ago. These warrants were placed in the hands of detective Richardson, who had had much experience in connection with the barn burners. He boarded the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern train and reached Kerrville at 8 o'clock vesterday morning. Warner Williams, who worked on the railroad, was arrested as he stepped off a handcar at the depot. Others were found working in the fields and some were found at their homes. Garius Bland and Will Mooring, members of the gang for whom warrants were served, heard of the arrival of the officers in time to take flight and escaped. It was the intention of the officers to take the prisoners to Millington and bring them to Memphis on the train at 6 o'clock last night, but they had not made all the arrests up to that time and had to wait over. There is no jail in the village, and the prisoners, as fast as captured, were manacled and placed under guard to await the time of leaving. It was nearly 10 o'clock at night when

the last arrest was made. It was impossible to remain over night at Millington, as there was no safe guardhouse, and it was decided to make the trip by road. S. D. Tucker, a merchant there, provided a wagon. A mule and a horse were hitched to it and the start was made. They had not proceeded far, however, before they were overpowered by the mob. After the bloody work was over the detective summoned the coroner and an inquest was held, which resulted in the usual verdict: "That the deceased came to their death at the hands of unknown parties."

Detective Richardson arrived in Memphis this morning and reported the lynching to Sheriff McLendon and Criminal Court Judge L. P. Cooper. Judge Cooper at once sent for the grand jury and instructed that body to investigate the affair and return indictments against the members of the mob. Later in the day Judge Cooper issued bench warrants for detectives Richardson and Atkinson, charging them with complicity in the lynching, and they were sent to jail and denied to ball. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of forty farmers who are supposed to have been members of the mob. The sheriff, with a large force of deputies, left this afternoon to make the

THE OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.

Views of Frederick Douglass, Blanche K. Bruce and John R. Lynch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The announcement of the lynching of six colored men in Tennessee was much talked of in Washington to-day, and renewed interest in the resolution introduced by Representative Blair, of New Hampshire, for an investigation of such forms of lawlessness, which

will probably be acted upon early next session.

Hom. Frederick Douglass, the venerable pioneer of the abolition movement, was seen by a reporter. He had not read the report of the affair, nor did he care to. "It is only a continuation of the persecution of the past," he said at first, very bitterly. "What can I say about this affair that I have not already said of similar ones? My views are well known." For a moment he was silent and he continued, apparently speaking more in sorrow than in anger: "I regard this case as symptomatic," he said. "It belongs to the spirit of lawlessness which prevails all over the country. It is usually said in defense of lynch law that it is only resorted to in revenge for a single crime. But that is not true. It is resorted to after aimost all offenses, or all alleged offenses. They kill a man, tell how he looked when he was accused, how he confessed, how he was strung up, but when the coroner's jury is called they all swear that they don't know who did it. They never know who the man confessed to. I do not believe their accusations. It is simply a reign of terror in the South for political purposes and to defeat the constitutional amendments. One effect of this persistent lawless violence in the South will be undoubtedly to produce retaliation on the part of the negroes. Persecution will beget persecution and secret revenge. Another effect will be to keep the capital of the North and immigration from the North and from abroad away from one part of our common country. It is a deplorable state of affairs, but these things will ultimately defeat themselves. The thirst for blood will be satiated and reaction will take place."

Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi and ex-Register

Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi and ex-Register Senator from Mississippi and ex-Register of the Treasury, took a conservative view of the work of the lynchers in Tennessee, though he expressed astonishment at the brutality of the action and deplored its damaging effects to the South. He at first declined to discuss the affair, but finally said: "It is certainly an appalling affair, and I earnestly hope that the good citizens of the county in which it occurred will not rest until the perpetrators of this crime have been brought to justice. The effect of the lamentable occurrence will be, among other things, to neutralize to some extent the good that is being done by the Southern Development Association, which has just closed its sessions here. This will be accomplished by preventing capitalists from investing their means in the State."

Mr. Bruce refused to say whether an uprising of the negroes was to be expected,

rising of the negroes was to be expected, though it was intimated that the outcome would not be of that serious character. John R. Lynch, of Mississipp served three terms in Congress and who was Fourth Auditor of the Treasury during Harrison's administration, denounced the lynchers and deprecated the effect of Harrison's administration, denounced the occurrence in impeding the growth of the South. He said: "These lynchings have become so prevalent in the South that it is no longer a matter of surprise to read of them. Naturally I was horri-fied to read of the Tennessee lynching, which was based merely on the suspicion that the six men were guilty of arson. Those who have justified, defended and excused frequent lynchings in the South, from the pupit, through the press and on the stump, have done so on the ground that lynching was resorted to only for the crime of rape. The truth is that the lynchings are the result of a mor-bid and depraved public sentiment which has tolerated any and all criminal meth-ods to stamp out and effectually prevent the successful opposition to the ruling oli-garchy which bears the name of Democ-racy in the South. Lynching is only one species of the lawlessness which damns that section of the country in the estimaeverywhere. Hence, it is bound to be detrimental to the industrial and commercial interests of the South. It is not a race matter, however, and there will be no retaliation from a race standpoint. The lawlessness is not the result of antipathy be-tween the white and black races. But wherever local sentiment tolerates crimes and lawlessness, as is true in certain sec-tions of the South, it causes people generally to become accustomed to such things by force of habit. Consequently, we find white men as well as colored men mur-dering one another and frequently whites and blacks murdering those of the opposite race, It won't result, as some might imrace, it won't result, as some might imagine, in any general emigration of negroes from the South. They will stay there as it is a country for the black man as much as for anybody else. They will live there peaceably if they can and die there if a ey must, as lawlessness does not justify lawlessness. There will be no uprising of negroes, and they must depend upon the sense of justice of the people of the country to remedy these evils, and the remedy try to remedy these evils, and the remedy will ultimately come."

Thomas Fortune Interviewed. NEW YORK, Sept. 1 .- Mr. Thomas Fortune, president of the Afro-American League, in an interview relative to the sextuple lynching in Tennessee, said: "It is very hard to get a correct report of these lynchings and their true causes from the spot where they occur. There can. however, be no justification for a lynching of this character. Where these men who were slaughtered would only have suffered a few years in a penitentiary, even if the offense were proven against them, there is less than the ordinary amount of justification for such slaughter. It seems to me that this lynching in Tennessee is on a par with, and as much open to excuse. as the lynching of eleven Italians in New Orleans in 1892 and the lynching of three men in Memphis in 1893. The bone of the whole contention is not the offense, but the method of meting out justice for a supposed rants against eight negroes who live in and offense. If it is justifiable to lynch a man for murder or for criminal assault, it is equally justifiable to lynch him for stealing chickens or hogs, and if it is permitted to lynch a man for the former crime it will become prescriptive to lynch for the latter, and that is the way the thing naturally works. It is a question whether these men ever burned any barns at all. Probably a proper investigation would show that these men had become obnoxious to their white neighbors on account of their prosperity or their activity in denouncing wrong, and thus laid the basis of getting rid of them. "It seems to me that the activity of the English people in this matter of American lynching, with the Duke of Argyll at their head, will have the effect of creating in the South a respect for the law, and for this reason: The people of the South can-not expect foreign capital and foreign immigration to seek investment or settlement while such insecurity for life is no-torious." Mr. Fortune then quoted sev-eral influential English newspapers on the enormities of lynching, and said Congress-man Blair had introduced a bill in the last Congress for the investigation of one phase of the matter, and if an investigation were ever ordered he had no doubt all the phases would be properly punctured and exposed, and the exposure was bound to result in good, because the American sense of fair play and justice would shame Southern white men into at least keeping their rascalities hidden from the public gaze."

TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

### Villain Fatally Shot by a Detective. Who Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

LESS SUMMIT, Mo., Sept. 1,-There was dramatic and tragic incident not down on the bills during a performance at the opera house to-night. During the presentation of a melodrama by a company of amateurs, Fred Gibbs, taking the part of a detective, was putting P. Letherman, the heavy villain, under arrest, and pointing his revolver at the prisoner pulled the trigger. Unknown to Gibbs the revolver was loaded. The ball struck Letherman, who is twenty-eight years old, in the head, and he fell to the floor fatally wounded.

CRIME OF A CAIN.

An Ohio Barber Kills His Baby and Wounds His Wife and Father.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 1.-To-night James Cain, jr., a barber, of Lockland, came home drunk and shot his girl baby, two months old, killing her, shot his young wife in the head and shot his father, six-ty-eight years old, in the arm. The wife's wound may prove fatal. The father's wound is slight. In his prison cell Cain ad-

Plimmer and Murphy Matched.

in at not more than 115 pounds at the ring side. Johnny Eckhardt will referee the contest, as both men agreed upon him when they signed the articles.

ALLEGED TO BE INSANE,

Marion Manola Mason, the Actress, in a New Hampshire Institute.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.-Marion Manola Mason, the actress, and wife of John Mason, the actor, is at an institute at North Conway, N. H., alleged to be insane. She was carried there a week ago, but the facts in the case have just leaked out. They became public in shape of a rumor that the actress was at an institute for treatment for the opium habit, and that she had been treated before for the same infirmity. This rumor was taken to her husband, John Mason, for verification or denial. He said: "My wife is suffering from mental trouble brought on by the vexations of our recent legal affairs and business misfortunes. The strain of our trouble at the Tremont Thea-ter and the subsequent experience with the New York diamond broker who caused our arrest are responsible for Marion's condi-tion. We are assured she will be all right

## THE STRIKE INQUIRY

CARROLL D. WRIGHT DISCUSSES THE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Over 100 Witnesses Examined and Testimony Taken That Will Cover 2,000 Printed Pages.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-Carroll D. Wright, chairman of the strike investigating commission, returned last night from Chicago and left here to-day for Boston. He will remain away until Sept. 25, and on the following day the strike investigation will be resumed in this city. In an interview with a reporter, to-day, Commissioner Wright expressed his confidence in the beneficial results of the inquiry, and summed up the work of the commission by saying: "A number of newspaper statements as to what the committee is likely to recommend have been brought to my notice. The commission, however, has formulated no recommendations, decided on none, and all such statements are mere guesswork. I consider the investigation thoroughly successful. All leading men on both sides, railroad leaders and Pullman officials, freely gave testimony, and the investigation was conducted fearlessly, impartially and in the most searching manner. I believe it will do great good in the end, and that out of it will come most valuable recommendations. The commission sat fourteen days and examined 107 witnesses. It has now adjourned to meet in Washington on the 26th for the purpose of hearing any testimony which may be considered necessary for the completion of the report, and which parties on either side of the controversy may deem essential to the case. In the meantime each member of the commission will be hard at work studying the testi-mony already furnished, the laws bearing on the various features involved in the investigation, and preparing himself for the commission's final report. Our plan is to have the report ready in the middle of November, and to submit it to Congress early in the next session. As the testimony taken will cover over two thousand printed pages, octavo, the magnitude of the under-taking becomes apparent."

Crisis at Massillon. MASSILLON, O. Sept. 1.-The Massillon Coal Operators' Association issued a circular to-day stating that one thousand men are wanted immediately to work in the mines. They offer 60 cents a ton for mining on a three and one-half inch screen basis and guarantee protection from violence to all miners coming here. The crisis in the district is very near, apparently, and the next few days' develop-ments will be watched with interest.

Coxey Spoke. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 1.-Labor day was celebrated here by a monster picnic at Mountain Park, where Gen. J. S. Coxey was the principal speaker. He came here under the auspices of the Knights of Labor and made two speeches. They were a repetition of his former utterances on the evils that now afflict society. He thought the general government ought to do some-thing to help the unemployed.

Glass Works May Resume. PITTSBURG, Sept. 1 .- A general and immediate resumption of work in the windowglass factories of the country is anticipated. Half a dozen firms have already accepted the workers' proposition, and, according to Secretary Springer, after the conference to be held here Monday, other

manufacturers will effect a settlement, whether the meeting has any result or not. Strike of Clonkmakers. NEW YORK, Sept. 1 .- Over fifteen hundred cloakmakers went on strike in Brooklyn to-day against the task and piecework system. They want salary and regular days. Secretary Reichers, of the Gar-ment Workers' Union, says that twenty thousand men and women might stop work

Altgeld Will Ask an Appropriation. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 1.-The Governor to-night gave out a letter stating that he will ask the Legislature to appropriate funds for the payment of the State militia for work done during the strike. Six per cent, interest is guaranteed to those who advance funds for such payments now.

in New York and Brooklyn soon.

Wages of Wire Rope Makers. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 1.-The wages of two hundred employes of the Hazard wire rope works were to-day reduced 10 per cent. The superintendent of the works says it is necessary to reduce prices in order to meet foreign competition, hence the cut in wages. .

Long Strike Ended. GRAYSON, Ky., Sept. 1.-The operators at Mt. Savage and Upper Stinson signed the scale demanded by the miners to-night to resume work Monday. The rush at Lower Stinson and Cora mines will follow, ending four months of strike with 1,500 men idle.

Labor Day at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.-State Labor day was scarcely observed in Pittsburg by wage earners. There was a small picnic in which a number of Knights of Labor participated, but aside from that nothing marked the day in labor circles.

Revengeful Act of Miners. ASHLAND, Ky., Sept. 1 .- Miners destroyed \$5,000 worth of lumber near Hilliard because the owner loaded cannel coal against the orders of the mine workers.

Death of John Mundell.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—John Mun-dell, a prominent Republican and merchant of this city, died to-night of heart disease. He was born in Ireland in 1824 and settled in this city in 1845, since which time he has been engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes. Mr. Mundell took an active interest in politics and repeatedly represented the Republican party in national, State and local conventions. He was a member of the Union League and numerous other organizations and contributed largely to charity.

W. K. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Reconciled NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Ward McAllister and his brother, Rev. F. M. McAllister, arrived from England on the Lucania yesterday. Mr. McAllister said regarding the alleged domestic difficulties in the family of William K. Vanderbilt: "I believe that the Vanderbilts have become reconciled and are at the present moment entertaining some prince at their house on the Thames."

Great Destruction in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Smoke So Dense and Heat So Great that People at Duluth and Superior Could Work Only with Difficulty.

TELEGRAPH POLES BURNED

And Communication with Many Places Interrupted.

Several Towns Reported in Ashes, Their Citizens Homeless and Some Believed to Have Perished.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 1.-But meager reports have thus far been received from the forest fires in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, but enough is known to state that the fires are raging more furiously than at any previous time this year. The wires between here and Duluth went down at 3 o'clock this afternoon. doubtful will be had all night. There is one very roundabout railroad wire still working, but little or nothing has yet come over it. The fires are widespread and the smoke is very dense. At Duluth and West Superior to-day the smoke was so dense that people found work difficult, while the heat was scarcely endurable. Railroad men report inability to see as far as a hundred feet and business was at a standstill. Wild reports of fires were current, and it has been extremely difficult to obtain any news that is definite. The fires are very severe about Mission creek, a short distance this side of Duluth. A dispatch from South Range, Wis., asking help of West Superior, stated that the town was threatened, and in a similar way a like report comes from

Wrenshall, Minn. Along the Great Northern the damage is enormous. A special train carrying fire fighters was sent out of St. Cloud this afternoon in respone to calls for help from Milac. At Foley, eighteen miles from St. Cloud, the timber was burning furiously. All the country to the south and east of Bridgeman Station was on fire, and a high wind swept the fire before it, tall pines crashing down in the burning understricken and fear destruction of everything. The St. Cloud fire fighters saved the big bridge over Rum river, near Bridgeman. The large lumber mill and yards of Foley Brothers and Guthrie are being soaked with water in the hope that they may be saved. The young deaf and dumb child of Mr. Ellison, west of Bridgeman, has been burned to death. August Jackson was surrounded by fire on the Bloomberger farm and his death seems certain. It is impossible for trains to reach Milac. The people there have been driven from their homes and are anxiously awaiting succor. Kennett McLain, a farmer near Bridgeman, lost all his possessions.

North of Pine City the fires are raging furiously, sweeping everything before them, Settlers have abandoned their homes and taken refuge in marshes, and the heat and smoke is suffocating. The St. Paul & Duluth north-bound limited is laid up there waiting to get through to Duluth. Several crews are at work repairing burnt culverts to get their trains through to-night. There is no communication with Hinckley, and it is feared that town is in imminent danger. There is no danger in Pine City at present. Relief trains have been sent out from there to aid distressed settlers. At midnight the wind had died down and hope

It was learned at a late hour to-night, from officials of the Omaha road, that the town of Baronette, Wis., had been wiped out by the fires. News from railroad sources is very fragmentary and nothing more can be obtained. All wires to Duluth, West Superior and the First district in general are still down at 1:30 a. m., with little prospect of their being patched up to-night, and no more news can be obtained.

### TOWNS WIPED OUT. Bashaw Said to Be in Ashes and

Some of Its People Missing. RICE LAKE, Wis., Sept. 1.-Terrible forest fires are raging in this vicinity and the town of Bashaw, fifteen miles north of here, is wiped out. Bridges are partially burned and telegraphic communications are entirely cut out from the north. The noon passenger train leaving hear at 1:30 reached as far as Bashaw, but had to return, picking up what people it could find. Some of them were nearly overcome with heat and smoke and would have perished had it not been for the timely rescue. A party was sent out from here by special train, but only succeeded in finding one man whom they discovered half crazed wandering around in search of his family, they having been separated while escaping from the flames. It is thought that some are

burned to death, as no trace can be found

Marengo Burned. CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Sept. 1.-A report reached this city to-night that Marengo, Achland county, had been destroyed by fire, rendering two hundred families homeless. The Spencer Lumber Company's yards, containing 3,000,000 feet of lumber, of Spencer, were also burned this afternoon. The forest fires have taken a fresh start and are dangerously near this city. Several towns within a radius of one hundred miles are in imminent danger of being wiped out. The only fatality to-day is the burning of Adolph Cloutier while endeavoring to save his home. The devastating volume of flames that has been sweeping towards the town of Bashaw, in the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Ohio railroad, only forty miles from this city, came up to the town limits this afternoon and reports are to the effect that the town is doomed despite the efforts of the

The fire is reported to be within half a mile of the villages of Cartwright and Cado, fifteen miles distant from here, The people will not go to bed to-night, as a change in the wind would drive all the flames through the town and wipe it out.

Many Lives Lost.

PINE CITY, Minn., Sept. 1.-Hinckley is burned to ashes. Many people lost their lives in the fire. The remainder are homeless and destitute. The little town of Mission Creek is entirely wiped out. Engineer John Root was probably fatally burned. The situation is appalling and heartrending in the extreme.

## INCENDIARY FIRE.

House of Mrs. Irene Taylor and Valnable Contents Burned. SOUTH ACTON, Mass., Sept. 1.-The house of Mrs. Irene Taylor was burned